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[19]

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KUI YOCK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [728]

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WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1509]

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HONGKONG.

[381]

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SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CANTON ROAD,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [725]

INTERESTING MARINE INSURANCE CASE.

SHIP THAT PUT INTO A NEUTRAL PORT FROM FEAR OF CAPTURE.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice last month a very important point was decided concerning the insurance of 48 bales of jute consigned by a British firm from Calcutta to Hamburg and carried on a German steamer which, on the outbreak of war, put into Messina owing to fear of capture and, after lying there for some time, left for Syracuse.

The plaintiffs were Messrs. Becker, Gray & Co., of 34, Fenchurch Street, and they claimed £1,380 and interest thereon as a total loss under a marine insurance policy dated July 28th, 1914, underwritten by the defendants, the London Assurance Corporation. The insurance covered the usual perils, including perils of men-of-war, enemies, takings at sea, restraints, and detentions of all kinds, princes, and peoples, of what nation, condition or quality whatsoever, and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said goods and merchandise.

The plaintiffs contended that the vessel by which the jute was carried, the *Kuttenberg*, put into Messina to avoid the practical certainty of capture by French or British cruisers in the Mediterranean, and, thereupon, by a peril insured against, the voyage of the vessel was frustrated for such a time as to defeat the commercial adventure, and the goods became a constructive total loss, as plaintiffs were deprived of the possession of them.

Alternatively they claimed that by English law and the Royal Proclamation of August 5th they were debarred from completing the insured voyage by delivering, within the meaning of the London Jute Association insurance clauses, the cargo of jute to the German buyers in Hamburg, and thus it became a constructive total loss.

Alternatively it was pleaded that the jute, being English property, became, by the outbreak of war, in the possession and control of alien enemies, namely, the master or owners of the *Kuttenberg*, who wrongfully refused to give it up. The defendants gave a denial of liability and argued that when the vessel put into Messina the insured voyage was abandoned and the risk under the policy was thereby terminated.

Replying to the defence, the plaintiffs contended that if the voyage was abandoned it was owing to the commission of perils insured against. Alternatively, the plaintiffs said they would, if necessary, rely on the clause in the policy that deviation or change of voyage or transshipment was to be held covered at a premium to be arranged, and that they were and had been willing to pay any such premium if it should be held that any such was due.

This fact of the case was not in dispute. The captain and owners of the ship alleged that they were debarred from delivering British goods to British subjects, and, in the meantime, the Italian Government passed a law prohibiting the export of jute. Eventually a neutral committee was formed for the purpose of releasing the cargo, and the jute was sold to an Italian purchaser, who experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining delivery. There was thus a salvage in the action totalling £1,051. As soon as they learned the position the plaintiff gave the defendants notice of abandonment, but acceptance was refused.

For the defendants it was argued that the German law provided that when war breaks out, and a German master, for fear, goes into a neutral port, either he or the owners of the cargo are entitled to treat the voyage as at an end. At any minute the owners of the goods could have asked for them, and the master would have been breaking the municipal law of Italy by refusing to give them up. The Italian prohibition of the export of jute could not alter the circumstances in any way because it could only apply after the voyage had been broken and brought to an end.

His lordship pointed out that when the ship went into port the perils of the voyage were largely increased. Everyone would know that she was there, and if she came out the risks of capture would become certainties.

After hearing further legal arguments, Mr. Justice Bailhache gave judgment for the defendants. He said that he did not think the question of trading with the enemy arose in this case. He found as a fact that the master had no intention of prosecuting the voyage further than Messina, that the voyage was there and then abandoned, and the loss of the goods, so far as they were lost, was due to the fact that the voyage was abandoned at Messina. The master put into the port because he was afraid that he might be captured if he continued the voyage. Whether the avoidance of the peril or the attempt to avoid the peril was the same thing depended very much on the nature of the peril, and it seemed to be quite clear from the case that the attempt to avoid capture was not the same as the loss by capture. "I do not think it necessary," his lordship said, "that there should be a *de facto* capture. On the other hand, the peril is not the same as the loss by the peril itself. That appears from a number of cases. Bearing in mind that the actual capture, the actual seizure by men-of-war, is not necessary, bearing in mind that the peril must have begun to operate, that the peril must be operating directly and not circuitously, what is the true view to be taken on the facts of the case? The dividing line between one case and another must often be very fine and very subtle. In this case there was no chasing by a

hostile man-of-war at all; there was no sighting of a hostile man-of-war. The master went into Messina because he feared, and rightly feared, that if he prosecuted the voyage his ship would be captured. The truth of the matter is that he went into Messina to avoid the peril of capture. He went in to avoid the beginning of the peril of capture—the peril had not begun to operate, and the master very prudently went into Messina. I have to say whether the risks in the policy were risks which caused the loss, and I am unable to say that the goods were lost by any risk of the insured. The result is that these goods were not lost by any peril insured against, and there must be judgment for the defendants with costs."

VALUE OF CRITICISM

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON ON REAL UNITY.

PRESS AS COURT OF APPEAL.

The following letter appears in *The Times*: Sir,—An appeal for unity of purpose in regard to the present war has emanated from a great Midland university and has been sent for signature to me in common with a number of other persons, especially those who are associated with authorship, journalism, and education. I have signed it, with the reservation that signature does not imply the depreciation of a critical attitude in the newspapers towards Government or administrative action or inaction, when such criticism is fruitful and helpful.

But is any such appeal for "unity" in the prosecution of the war necessary where educated people are concerned?

All such are aware that the war was not of our seeking, that our diplomacy strove most earnestly to ward it off, and that we only became involved because there was no alternative. To have stood out of the struggle meant the tacit surrender of the British Empire to a German overlordship. Our Press, and consequently all of our people who could read, realized 11 months ago that we were being put to the test. If we acquitted ourselves with the highest degree of courage and with the highest degree of skill, we should almost certainly emerge from the struggle victors and—in the long run—more prosperous than ever. If we failed, we went down, never—probably—to rise again to the rank of a first-class Power. Surely there should be no further need for an appeal for "unity," since more than nine-tenths of the nation and of the peoples in the daughter nations are fully convinced of the righteousness of resisting Germany to the utmost, the residuum being composed of a few rebels and a few cranks?

Where there has been disunion is not, in backing up our Government with men and money, but in the opinions we have formed as to the capacity of certain members of the past and present Administrations to lead us as quickly as may be to victory. A section of the Liberal and even some organs of the Conservative Press took up the attitude that since it was war-time the Ministers of the day were to be considered as divinely inspired, were all supermen, could not make a mistake, could not blunder into a job, could not fail to organize victory. On the other hand, other newspapers and cohorts of their readers soon began to doubt whether—for such a war—we had invariably the right men in the right places, and whether we might not effect changes in our Administration such as would conduce to greater efficiency. The *Daily Chronicle* did not think it impious to call in question a certain timber contract, and by doing so—no matter how impertinent their action might be regarded by Under Secretaries in the late Ministry—they consider they saved the country an annual loss of a good many thousand pounds. The *Westminster Gazette* has made some of the most telling attacks on the Censorship, showing (whether intentionally or not) that it was much more to conceal from exposure and criticism the blunders of administrators and officers than to deprive the enemy of fore-knowledge concerning our strategy and our attacks.

But when *The Times* fixed on the real danger point—our deficiency in arms, ammunition, and equipment—and refused to be lulled into silence by the specious and—now known—worthless assurances of Ministers, then there was disunion in our ranks. Then half the Press fiercely scolded *The Times* for not believing Ministers who have since disavowed their former utterances and former policy, and all who did not join in this abuse ran the risk of being accused of "disunion."

I am not concerned to defend those newspapers who criticized the War Office in its relation to the supply of rifles, cannon, and high explosives any more than I am in a position to assert that the *Daily Chronicle* proved its charges up to the hilt in the matter of the timber contracts of the Office of Works, or that the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Daily Graphic*, the *New Statesman*, and other Press organs may not have exaggerated the waste of food supplies going on in the military camps on the efficiency wrought by alcohol. I only know that since *The Times* published its remonstrances we have had no defence from the late Ministry, and we are assured—an immensely improved organization of war equipment. Similarly, since the attacks on other departments of the War Office in other newspapers greater economy and temperance have been practised all round. Therefore I remain convinced of what I have always believed—that the Press is the one effective Court of Appeal and that the British Press has to high a sense of responsibility ever to embarrass a Ministry in war-time by unfounded charges and needless fault-finding. That Press and the people behind it will give their support and loyal service to the present Government as they did to the past; but only in the general and well-founded belief that the Government consists of the best men that can be got to govern us. And if events occur that weaken that belief, then it will be the duty of the Press to warn its readers that their home or their Colonial policy are not in safe keeping. We are so steeped in hypocrisy and make-believe that we still go about pretending that our newspapers are edited and written by Grub-street hacks, far more ignorant of the world outside London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Belfast, Dublin, and Bristol than the marvellously gifted persons who have won their way from the hustings to the Cabinet. And yet nowadays the journalist is the statesman and the statesman is often a journalist, and the intelligence division of any great newspaper is probably nearer in touch with the actual truth of things than that of any of our great Departments of State.

H. H. JOHNSTON.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

THE GERMAN GOVERNOR

German South-West Africa, which is to-day no longer German, represented a very considerable proportion of the German colonies before the war, the total then being 1,100,000 square miles, of which South-West Africa accounted for 322,450, or not much short of a third. It was more than half as large again as France, nearly three times as large as Italy, and rather larger than Norway, Sweden, and Denmark combined.

Dr. Seitz, ex-Governor of what was German South-West Africa, must be a grievously disappointed man. Just three months ago, addressing the members of the Landeskant at Windhoek, he declared that for them in the colony there could be but one motto, "Right to the end." Yet he evacuated Windhoek without a struggle, and without the German forces having once come to a general engagement, he has negotiated an unconditional surrender.

The ex-Governor was one of the modern type of German colonial officials, and during his four years' tenure of the Governorship had avoided quarrels with the natives and had considerably improved the economic condition of the country. He was, however, completely identified with the Pan-Germanic party, and had fought hard for the retention of a large garrison in the country.

That Dr. Seitz and Colonel Franke should prefer surrender to General Botha rather than retreat north into the country of the Oshana will not surprise any one with a knowledge of that region, which in the present dry season is in a large degree waterless. Moreover, the Oshana are an independent tribe, with no love for the Germans, and behind them, along the Kaoko River, the Portuguese are in sufficient force to prevent the Germans crossing into Angola otherwise than as fugitives.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

SMALL ARM AMMUNITION.

Ammunition which has become rusty must be cleaned by wiping with a rag slightly moistened with turpentine. Supplies of turpentine can be obtained free from Headquarters on application. Applicants must send their own bottles.

PARADES.

Parades for Wednesday, 17th instant.
5.15 p.m.—Signalling Section—Skirmishing, under Sergt. Bullock. Fall in at Headquarters.

5.50 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters. Articles of clothing which are to be exchanged (as notified at yesterday's Kit inspection) are to be brought to this parade.

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—

On duty until to-morrow morning—H.K.V.R.

On duty from to-morrow evening to morning of 25th inst.—Scouts Co.

Officer on duty to-morrow night—Capt. Stewart.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.—

On duty to-night—Scouts Co.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Murphy.

On duty 19th inst.—Scouts Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart.

Orderly Officer 18th to 25th inst.—Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Sergt. 18th to 25th inst.—Corpl. Young.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.R. Corps.

MT. AUSTIN MEN'S SOCIETY—LANTERN LECTURE.

At the meeting of the Mt. Austin Men's Society to be held in the Recreation Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, at 7.45 p.m. on Wednesday 18th inst., the Chairman will show a further series of pictures illustrative of "Ancient Rome."

The meeting will be open to all.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, C.O.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

"A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Friday, the 20th inst., on the Cricket Ground at 3.15 p.m.—Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves. Recruits will parade under Sergt. Major Bond on the Cricket Ground on Monday, the 23rd inst., Wednesday, the 25th inst., and Thursday, the 26th inst. Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.

The class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground at 6.30 on Tuesday, the 24th inst., as usual.

GUARD CLUB HILL PICKET AND PRISONERS OF CAMP GUARD.

The H.K.V.C. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

CARE OF AMMUNITION.

Members requiring turpentine can obtain a small bottle obtain same from the Storekeeper, Volunteer Headquarters.

G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GUARDS.

Wednesday, August 18th.

Portuguese 1 Sergt. and 7 men

Chinese 2 " " 13 "

Indian 1 " " 7 "

O. C. Guard, Inspector Watt.

Thursday, August 19th.

Portuguese 1 Sergt. and 7 men

Chinese 2 " " 13 "

Indian 1 " " 7 "

O. C. Guard, Sergeant-Major Roylance.

Friday, August 20th.

Men must be provisionally warned to hold themselves in readiness to prepare Guard duty on this night as follows:—

British 1 Sergt. and 7 men

Chinese 2 " " 13 "

Portuguese 1 " " 7 "

Indian 1 " " 7 "

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Peak Caps may now be worn by members of the British Company. The 1st Platoon may draw their crowns from the Orderly Room Clerk; the 2nd Platoon from Mr. A. H. Hewitt.

The Officers in charge of other Companies will advise the D. S. P. when their men have been fitted with Caps.

MARTINI CARBINES Nos. 214, 269 AND 275.

The members of the Portuguese or Indian Companies to whom the above Carbines have been issued are requested to return same to the Store Sergeant at the Central Police Station and draw others in place thereof.

The numbers will be found on a small circular brass plate let into the butt.

GERMAN'S BLUFF QUICKLY CALLED.

GENERAL BOTHA PUTS A PRUSSIAN BULLY IN HIS PLACE.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following letter from a Rhodesian trooper serving with General Botha:—

I have heard an interesting account of the recent conference between General Botha and General Franke, the German commander. It comes direct from one of the burgher staff officers who attended the meeting. Botha was confronted on arrival at the meeting place by the Civil Governor of the territory, who occupied the desk chair, and General Franke, commander of the German forces, who stood behind him. The Governor rose with a courteous smile to meet his distinguished guest. After the exchange of compliments Botha offered his hand to his enemy, who has been described to me as a bloated, surly figure, obviously addicted to the use of drugs. Franke, with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, folded his arms and turned his back on General Botha. Botha, smothering his annoyance at the insult, asked briefly why an armistice had been called. Franke answered in broken English, speaking rapidly in a passionate manner. At times his voice almost rose to a shout.

Trembling with his scorn for the conqueror, he spoke in the burgher rattle and spat out the terms he asked for as though he were offering them to an offending but forgiven servant.

"There are no terms," said Botha quietly, when he had finished. "Understand," he went on, "from now on I will listen to no talk of terms whatsoever—I demand an unconditional surrender."

He then spoke of the poisoning of wells, and warned the German that he would hold him personally responsible for every such crime against The League Convention.

"I will finish my talk when your people choose to send a soldier," replied Franke. "I have done with you."

With that he turned and hurriedly left the place. As he walked away Botha pointed with his forefinger saying:

"I'll be even with you yet. I'll see you don't poison any more wells."

WAR BREVITIES.

According to a despatch from Athens to the *Tribune*, the Allies discovered at the Villa Achilleon, at Corfu, formerly the German Emperor's residence, a depot for ammunition and benzine for submarines.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has presented through the Viceroy to the Minister of Munitions a sum of £5,000 for expenditure in such a manner as may be found most useful. Mr. Lloyd George has gratefully accepted the gift.

Sir Sassoon David and Sir Shapudji Broacha have offered to furnish on behalf of the City of Bombay two fully equipped military aeroplanes to form part of the overseas aircraft fleet.

One effect of the war, remarks a London paper, has been a marked diminution in the number of cheques drawn. Decreased business, the absence of so many men at the front, and the issue of £1 and 10s. notes are given as the main causes.

A British submarine which cost £100,000 to build is one of the secrets disclosed by the Dockyard Expense Accounts for 1913-14 issued last month. This is the *Nautilus*, which was constructed by Vickers, but of whose design and possibilities nothing is known.

Mr. Justice Avory has ruled that in wartime the King has power to commandeer premises and land without granting any compensation. If he cared to exercise his Royal prerogative to the fullest extent, his Majesty might also claim all the gold and silver in his dominions.

The Russian Red Cross Society has been informed that the asphyxiating gases which the Germans are employing in certain regions are now denser and quicker in their action, thus being more deadly even than before. Many deaths have been reported, the respirators not being as efficacious as usual.

An Edinburgh doctor, writing home from the Dardanelles, mentions that the British soldiers there invariably call the enemy "Mr. John Turk." The name looks like corroboration of the statement of a Scottish chaplain who wrote home from the Dardanelles a week or two ago maintaining that the Turk, though a hard fighter, was a fair fighter, when his German masters were not too close to him.

There is one spot in France, near the Belgian frontier, where things were quiet recently, and the British and Saxon troops who faced each other at fifty to eighty yards distance were constantly exchanging amenities. Every morning an inquiry was hurled at the English as to whether Sergeant—has had his bath or whether Corporal—'s shave was completed.

Huge profits are being made by the munitions factories in Austria-Hungary. The Hirtenberg Cartridge Works report a net profit of £225,000, or nearly double that of the previous year. The dividend declared is 25 per cent., and the G. Roth Cartridge Company is paying a similar dividend. Both of these concerns announce subscriptions to the Red Cross and other war charities amounting to considerably less than 10 per cent. of their greatly enhanced gains.

Prisoners taken in the Carso fight give interesting accounts of the effect of the fire of 500 massed guns. The *Telegraph's* Milan correspondent quotes a high officer as stating that the enemy thought they had gathered a sufficient force to drive the Italians back across the Isonzo, but the Italian guns seemed to sweep every inch of the ground before Gorz from Padgora to San Michele, it seemed that nature herself was sending out a hurricane of fire and shell. The correspondent quotes another prisoner as saying that he and his surviving comrades were helpless and panic-stricken; an Italian soldier took pity on him, drew him down by his collar and took his rifle.

GERMAN "SPORTSMEN" IN SHANGHAI.

THREAT TO DESTROY ROWING CLUB CUPS.

AN AMAZING DECISION.

The action recently taken by the Shanghai Rowing Club in regard to German members, the N.C. Daily News reports, has resulted in the latter threatening, unless a debit note for Tls. 200 and \$208.33, representing entrance fees and subscriptions, is paid by August 15th, to recover the claim by selling or melting the British Cups won by the Germans and which are in their hands. An amount of correspondence has passed between Mr. G. Baerwald, representing the German, Austrian and Hungarian members, and the Committee of the Rowing Club, on the subject, the last letter containing the paragraph referred to.

THE JUNE RESOLUTION.

Before coming to the correspondence, it will be useful to recall the meeting at which the resolution affecting enemy members was passed. This was held on June 17th, the resolution being: "That in the best interests of the Club members of German nationality be asked not to use the Club premises until further notice." The resolution was proposed by Mr. S. G. Berry, seconded by Mr. A. Hide, and carried Mr. J. B. Chevalier, by request, read statements on behalf of the German and Austrian members of the Club in which it was stated that the signatories to the letter would consider themselves as being expelled from the Club if the resolution was carried. The Austrian and Hungarian members declared that they considered themselves as one body with the German members of the Club.

THE PRELIMINARY THREAT.

The first letter reads as follows:—
Shanghai, June 21st.
The Committee,
Shanghai Rowing Club.

DEAR SIRS,—The general meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club having passed the resolution that the German members be debilitated from the use of the Club and thereby having accepted the declaration of the German and Austro-Hungarian members that they would consider themselves as being expelled from the S.R.C. if such resolution should be passed, I, on behalf of all concerned, have to request that the entrance fees paid by Messrs. F. Ahrends, W. Borchers, R. Huppel, W. C. Kuchler, R. Koenig, O. Kulpin, F. W. Rasenack, E. Roehreke, E. Schloegel, B. Schmidt, O. Schneck, H. M. W. Waetcke, B. Molnar, W. Ahrends, G. Baerwald, H. Borne, R. Boucken, R. Brill, C. Frischen, G. Friedrichs, R. Herlinger, P. Kamp, L. Muller, W. O. Mochius, E. Gie, L. Pfaff, G. Reichel, G. W. Richter, C. Schwandner, C. Stephanus, L. Voigt, Otto Hauer, F. Holy, E. Neumann, F. Moscher, E. Peter, and a portion of the subscriptions for this season paid with \$40 each, by Messrs. P. Kamp, G. Baerwald, L. Muller, Otto Hauer, W. O. Mochius, E. Gie, P. Pfaff, G. W. Richter, G. Reichel, F. Holy be refunded to the above-named gentlemen against their receipts.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. BAERWALD,
c/o Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

The reply was in the following terms:—
Shanghai, June 28th, 1915.
G. BAERWALD, Esq.,
c/o Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Shanghai Rowing Club to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and in reply to state as follows:—

The Committee considers that the first paragraph of your letter does not correctly set forth the meaning or intention of the resolution passed by the members at the extraordinary general meeting of the Club held on the 17th instant. Such resolution reads:—

"That in the best interests of the Club members of German nationality be asked not to use the Club premises until further notice."

It will be noted that members of Austro-Hungarian nationality are not referred to in the above resolution, and consequently they are not affected thereby. Such members are therefore at liberty, if they so wish, to use the Club premises as usual provided only that the rules of the Club are observed and that the subscriptions of such members are paid in the ordinary manner. If, however, any such member prefers not to use the Club premises during the period of time during which the resolution will take effect, the Committee is prepared to deal with him under Rule 8 as if he were a member intending to be absent from Shanghai, in which event he would be at liberty to rejoin the Club at any future time without ballot.

Alternatively, any such member can, if he prefers to do so, resign from membership as provided for in Rule 5. In either event, no portion of such member's entrance fee is returnable under the Rules of the Club, unless his once payment is covered by the latter part of Rule 7.

As regards members of German nationality, the Committee notes that in your letter you include the names of several gentlemen who were not members of the Club at the date of the resolution, that is to say, gentlemen who have been absent from Shanghai for some time and whose membership has automatically expired.

The remaining names mentioned in your letter are those of the members of German nationality affected by the resolution. It is the Committee's intention to regard these members, for the period during which the resolution will take effect and subject to their resignations not being received in the meantime, in a similar manner to members (referred to in Rule 8) who intend to be absent.

In no case is the entrance fee of any such member returnable, and the Committee must therefore decline to accede to your request in that behalf.

In view of the special circumstances, the Committee has decided to refund (against their respective receipts) the subscriptions of \$40 each which have been paid for the current year by members of German nationality.

A letter was then sent to the Committee, written in German, a translation of which is as follows:—
To the Secretary of the Committee,
The Shanghai Rowing Club,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—Last receipt of your letter of June 28th, 1915, and on behalf of all concerned I have the honour to inform you as follows:—

As it follows from the Protocol of the general meeting, the resolution in question was accepted, notwithstanding that the Germans, Austrians and Hungarians declared that they will consider themselves as excluded from the Club in case the British proposition will be declared as resolute. The general meeting had noted our declaration and authenticated same by accepting the British proposition without further debate.

The acceptance of our explanation and not the resolution is the foundation of the present request.

According to your notice everyone enjoys the just privileges of a member although excluded from the Club without his fault; thereby violating the statute of the Club. In our opinion it does not depend on the presence or absence of the member in question, but solely whether the person in question was entered as a member of the Club on June 17th, 1915.

The reference to paragraphs Nos. 8 and 7 is consequently out of place, especially as it is absolutely out of question that a German, Austrian or Hungarian member will ever think of rejoining the Club after the present occurrence.

The parties concerned consequently request you once more to return the entrance fees paid for the year 1915-1916.

I am requested especially to point out that the attempt of the S.R.C. to treat the Germans and Austro-Hungarians from various points of view will be energetically repelled by all belonging to the Dual Alliance.—Yours very truly,
(Signed) G. BAERWALD,
c/o Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.

The reply to this was:—
Shanghai, July 14th, 1915.
G. BAERWALD, Esq.,
c/o Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of July 3rd addressed to myself has had the attention of the Shanghai Rowing Club Committee. I am instructed to mention to you that none of the Committee were able to translate the German and in consequence had a rough translation made of the subject matter. They are not sure of the exact meaning you wish to convey. In any case the Committee state that they have nothing to add to their communication of June 28th, 1915.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. STRASSMAN,
Hon. Secretary.

THE TRUMP CARD.
Then follows the letter in which the "threat" is contained. It reads:—
Shanghai, July 20th.

To the Secretary,
The Shanghai Rowing Club,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—I have received with some delay your favour of July 14th and very much to my regret have to inform you that your ignorance of the German language does not prevent me from handling you herewith on behalf of the German and Austro-Hungarian ex-members of the S.R.C. my debit note for Tls. 200 and \$208.33.

Unless this bill has been paid by August 15th, 1915, against my personal receipt, we shall be obliged to recover our claim by selling or melting the British Cups won by us which are in our hands.

One cup, however, will be held by us until August 31st, in order to be exchanged against the Sculling Champion Cup presented by German, and at present in your possession.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, etc.
Enclosure.—S. R. C. Debtor to Gustav Baerwald, Trustee of the German and Austro-Hungarian ex-members of the S.R.C.

Entrance fees of thirty-six persons as per my letter of June 21st Tls. 10 each = Tls. 360.00

Subscriptions for 1915-1916 paid by ten members (see p. 2 of the said letter) \$40 each = \$400.00

Less subscription due to you for twenty-three resident members (W. Ahrends to E. Peter) for the time from April 1st to June 16th, 21 months = \$101.67

208.33

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G. BAERWALD.

THE TROPHIES OF A BRITISH CLUB.
In considering the above letters, it has to be remembered that the Shanghai Rowing Club is a British Club, and not an international one. The Committee hitherto have not considered the German members as being expelled; like many other institutions they considered the best interests of the Club would be served by asking members of German nationality not to use the Club premises under existing conditions.

With regard to the cups, it has also to be remembered that, although held by the German members, they are not their property, but that of the Club members as a whole. The Germans in 1913 won the Bois Challenge Cup for eight-oars, the International Challenge Cup for fours, The Figg-Hunter Challenge Cup for national crews, the Volunteer Cup for crews representing any Company of the S.V.C., and the Bumping Race Cup (won in 1914). W. O. Kohler's crew, consisting of Germans, also won the Lesmoona Cup. The majority of these are in the hands of the German members.

AN ALTERNATIVE.
The N.C. Daily News suggests as an alternative scheme that the cups be sent to the Crown Prince to be added to the loot taken from various places in France.

Dealing with the cost of living in Germany, the *Affairist* states that the price of meat is now 80 per cent. higher than it was last year, with the exception of pork, 300 per cent. higher than the average cost. Maize, fitches, etc., are also four times more than the usual price. Potatoes are now 27 per cent. higher than the usual price. The production of pig-iron shows some increase.

COMPANY REPORT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirty-third annual report of the board of directors presented to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting, held at the offices of the Company, on Friday, the 23rd July, was as follows:—

The report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year 1914 is now presented.

Trade in China for the year under review opened in a most disappointing manner and no great improvement was noticeable until the autumn when better conditions prevailed, though opposition on the Calcutta Line continued keen throughout the year.

For this reason the result of the steamers' working compares unfavourably with that of the preceding year, the net amount of profit, after providing for depreciation and all outgoings, amounting to £29,339 15s. 5d., which includes the carry forward of £15,000 from 1913 account.

Out of this balance it is proposed to pay the usual 5 per cent. on the Preferred shares, which will amount to £14,875 14s. 6d., and also to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares, which will absorb £7,438 7s. 6d., leaving £7,224 14s. 5d. to be carried forward to 1915 account.

The new steamer for the Upper Yangtze referred to in the last report has been completed and named *Tung Ho*. The directors also acquired by purchase a steamer on the stocks for the Lower Yangtze trade, but she was requisitioned by the Government. A contract for the replacement of this vessel was immediately entered into, but little or no progress in her construction can at present be reported.

The retiring Directors are Mr. C. H. Ross and Mr. A. P. Simpson, who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., the Auditors, retire and will be proposed for re-election.

By order of the Board,
A. G. WELLS,
Secretary.

29, Cornhill, London, 15th July, 1915.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Liabilities.

To share capital—
Authorised £1,200,000 divided into 120,000 5 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares, and 120,000 deferred ordinary shares of £5 each.

Subscribed and paid up—
49,680 cumulative preferred ordinary shares £247,945 0 0
49,680 deferred ordinary shares 247,945 0 0

To first mortgage debentures—
First issue of £345,000
Subscribed and issued 225,300 0 0
Also £16,500 issued and lodged with bankers as security for temporary loans as may be required

To balance of underwriting account 88,598 1 5
To sundry creditors in London and China 19,457 4 2
To deposits 11,335 15 8
To loan from bankers 6,500 0 0
To balance from revenue a/c 29,539 15 5

£876,620 16 9

Assets.

By steamships, hulks, ferry boats, etc. 753,890 19 4
Less depreciation written off for this year 39,545 0 0

By coals and provisions on board ships and in godowns 11,335 15 11
By office furniture 30 0 0
By sundry debtors in London and China, agents, balances, freights, etc. 106,681 3 0

By Cash in London and China 12,662 17 2
By deposit at short notice in names of trustees for debenture holders 1,500 0 0
By investments at cost 28,056 0 7
By expenses of debenture issue 3,480 16 0
Less written off 1,480 16 0

£876,620 16 9

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Dr.

To general charges and telegrams in London and China, including directors' trustees' and auditors' fees 7,334 0 5
To debenture interest 11,688 15 0
To expenses of debenture issue, amount written off 1,480 16 0

To depreciation account—
On steamships £39,545 0 0
On office furniture 10 0 0

To war risks insurance for year 4,883 0 9
To premiums on redemption of debentures 423 15 0
To balance transferred to balance sheet 29,539 15 5

£94,910 2 7

Cr.

By balance from revenue a/c 15,000 0 0
By net earnings of steamers for the year 78,182 3 8
By transfer fees 14 7 6
By interest account 1,713 11 5

£94,910 2 7

C. H. ROSS, Director.

ED. CORZINS, Director.

SHANGHAI'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

CAPT. LOFTUS E. P. JONES.

The name of another Shanghai Volunteer has now to be added to the Roll of Honour, news being received by cable last week that Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones has been killed in action. The message, following as it did so quickly upon an intimation that he was en route for France, occasioned the keenest regret when it became generally known, there being few residents unacquainted with him, and very many who knew of and fully appreciated the valuable service he was in many ways able to render to the foreign community in Shanghai.

Mr. Jones left Shanghai for England on December 25th last accompanied by his friend and messmate, Mr. G. U. Robins, who, as we unfortunately know, has also been killed in action—and shortly after his arrival in England was gazetted to a Captaincy in the 7th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment. About the second week in July he left England for France, and apparently had not long been at the front before his regiment was called upon to take a part in resisting fierce German attacks, such as those recently reported, in one of which Captain Jones lost his life.

The deceased, who was born and educated in Australia, came out to Shanghai in 1889, and in November of that year was admitted to the Bar. He first joined Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, and later, in 1901, the firm of Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill, becoming a partner in 1907. He rapidly gained a high reputation as a barrister and his marked ability commanded a large measure of success. On more than one occasion he acted as Crown Advocate, and after the Revolution he undertook important prosecutions on behalf of the Republican Government.

He took a prominent part in the social and business life of the Settlement, and was widely known and esteemed.

The N.C. Daily News says of him: "I may be confidently said that there have been few men who during so short a residence in Shanghai have established a more notable position in the life of the community than was deservedly won by Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones."

Glowing tributes were paid to his worth in H.M.'s Supreme Court for China last Thursday when all the members of the local Bar were assembled. The following is an excerpt from the remarks made by Mr. Justice Bourne on the occasion: "Of his patriotism in volunteering for this war, there can be any but the highest admiration? He had reached an age when he might reasonably have waited till the supply of younger men had been exhausted and the Empire made further calls on its manhood. But, actuated by the highest sense of duty, he did not wait. He laid aside his position, prospects, and all the pleasures offered him here—and they are many—and placed his life at the service of the Empire. No one can do more, and a man has not lived in vain who has died for the Empire. Is not the best monument to the deceased the esteem he holds in the memory of those left behind? *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*. These words ring as true to-day as in the by-gone century when they were written. Can anyone doubt that the glorious end to Mr. Loftus Jones' life will keep green his memory amongst his friends and lessen the sorrow they must feel at his loss?"

By order of the Board,
A. G. WELLS,
Secretary.

29, Cornhill, London, 15th July, 1915.

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By net earnings of steamers for the year 78,182 3 8
By transfer fees 14 7 6
By interest account 1,713 11 5

£94,910 2 7

C. H. ROSS, Director.

ED. CORZINS, Director.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 14th August—

Receipts—Aggregate for receipts—
This year 111,289 358,089
Last year 111,289 358,089

Decrease 4 30,894

77,995

111,289

358,089

358,089

358,089

358,089

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

TELEPHONE 1741.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

COMPLETE STOCKS OF

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

B. V. D.

COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS

AND

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS

\$1.25 TO \$2.50 PER GARMENT.

AERTEX CELLULAR

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

\$2.00 TO \$3.50 PER GARMENT.

SUMMER PYJAMAS

CEYLON COTTON AND WOOL - - \$4.75 PER SUIT.

PLAIN ZEPHYR - - - - \$6.50 " "

B.V.D. SHORT SLEEVES AND LEGS - \$3.00 " "

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[22]

SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

[855]

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 86' by 84' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Dock ranging to 100 Tons.

40-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 168, THE PEAK.
Tennis Court. From September.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married.
Seeks position as General Work Assistant
or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff
of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full
investigation courted. Salary to be settled
after trial.
Write—O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. "TAMON MARU No. 1."
FROM MOJI AND KOBE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer or Godown.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
24th Aug., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, elated, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SNOWMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [873]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE,"
FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON
AND SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer or Godown.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
31st inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, elated, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [874]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height,
weight, and occupation, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and
2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [733]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN
ENEMIES (WINDING-UP)
ORDINANCE, 1914.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER
& COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY
COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING
OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS
AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street,
Robertson Quay, Kanish, Marican Road,
Mohamed Sultan Road, and Grange Road,
Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the
last day for the acceptance of tenders.
Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of
Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and
after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at
No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the
Undersigned.

SISSON & DELAT,

169, CANAL ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.
Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [768]

ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
OFFICE.NEW AND UP-TO-DATE
PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Given at the Important Town of Canton
from CANTON TO WUCHOW.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the
Half-Year ending 30th June, 1915, at
the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE
SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is
Payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th
day of August, Current, at the Office of the
Corporation where Shareholders are requested
to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1915. [854]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No.
111 of the Articles of Association the
General Shareholders have This Day declared an
INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year
ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS
PER SHARE.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained
on application at the Office of the Company on
and after TUESDAY, 24th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd
instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [849]

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in
the name of CHEUNG TSEUNG CHI (張祥之)
late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong for
Forty (40) Partially Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701
to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to
be LOST, and the public are warned against
negotiating same.

In the event of the above-mentioned Cer-
tificate not being recovered on or before the
11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will
be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will
be cancelled forthwith.
By Order of the Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[857]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Company's Hotel on
SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts of the Company to the 30th June,
1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to
discuss any matter that may be competently
brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 21st to 25th August,
1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [869]

WANTED.

SHIP'S SURGEON WANTED.

Reply to—Box No. 17,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [868]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of
grinding and edge making. We
sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors,
Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-
ments, etc.
75 Cts.
Dozen.
WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [867]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GO DOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

GO DOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

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GO DOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEMISH," No. 98, THE PEAK, from
1st September.
Apply—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1915. [866]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the
building known as "STONEHENGE,"
No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation
of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly
suitable for a Boarding House.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [847]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.
ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good
Office and Godown accommodation.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton.
Canton, 25th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX
and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in
Broadwood and Wong-Noi-Chong Roads, the
latter commanding a Fine View of the Race
Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYREMONT VILLAS and
TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for
occupation from the 1st August next.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROSECUTOR.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas
Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1915. [739]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater
Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDELL STREET,
for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,
with possession in October next.
English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and
Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class
Modern Apartments throughout, including
Water Carriage System.
"PENTHERW," Minden Row, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed
House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Consult Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Police Office.
No. 58, THE PEAK.
"THE RETREAT"
81, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [83]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

No. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
"HAZELDEN," No. 53, Robinson Road,
Kowloon, with Garden and Tennis Court.
No. 9, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS in Duddell Street.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street,
Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon, with Garden.
"WINDWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"VERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(5 Rooms).
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 81, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 1, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSAY & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [83]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

IS A

WHISKY

THAT WILL AGREE

WITH

YOU.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.

DEATHS.

BASTO.—On August 8th, at Chinkiang,
Norton Basto, 9 months old, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Basto.

BENNETT.—On August 12th, at Shanghai,
George W. BENNETT.

GUTTERES.—On August 12th, at Shanghai,
Daniel Maria GUTTERES, in his 69th
year.

WALKER.—Killed in action at the Dar-
danelles, CHARLES NICOL GORDON
WALKER. (By Telegram.) [875]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.O.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18th, 1915.

TROPICAL DISEASE.

We are practically at the end of the
Plague season in Hongkong this year, and
the total number of cases to date since
the beginning of the year has been but
121, which is in striking contrast to
last year's total, which was 2,141. These
figures must be regarded as affording
further proof of the soundness of the views
set forth by Dr. FRANCIS CLARK in his
Memorandum on the incidence of plague
submitted to the Sanitary Board eighteen
months ago, in which he argued that the
greater the pressure on the housing
accommodation of the Colony, the larger
became the rat population and consequent-
ly the greater the danger from plague,
which is spread by the rat flea. Whenever
political disturbances on the mainland
have led to a great influx of people into the
Colony from the Canton, this has been
invariably followed by a bad plague
season. "The number of rats in any
area," Dr. Clark wrote, "is almost wholly
dependent upon the available food supply
for these animals, and the most obvious
result of human overcrowding when carried
to excess is a marked increase in the
amount of waste food, both in the houses
and in the yards and lanes adjacent
thereto, and the crowding of much unnece-
sary furniture and baggage into the
houses, thus providing hiding places for
rats." Since the war began and brought
in its train general stagnation of trade, it
is safe to conclude that there has been a

substantial decline in the Chinese popula-
tion of the Colony, and as, also, the main-
land has been peaceful and free from those
grave political disturbances which have
been only too common in Canton in recent
years, there have been no sudden migra-
tions of thousands of the population of
the southern metropolis into Hongkong, as
was the case, for example, in 1911 and
again in 1913. Consequently, the plague
roll has been a light one. We cannot well
prevent Hongkong becoming a great refuge
camp when alarming political disturbances
do occur in China; but experience may
now be said to have taught us the cost of
these disturbances to the public health of
this Colony, and we have, therefore, this
further interest in earnestly hoping that
we have seen the last of revolutionary out-
breaks in China, at any rate for many
years to come. Given freedom from these
great and sudden accessions to the popula-
tion of the Colony, the Sanitary authori-
ties, by practical lessons in the principles
of hygiene in the improvement of housing
conditions, supported by the theoretical
instruction given in the schools, should be
able to keep these annual epidemics well
under control.

In this connection it may not be in-
appropriate to add that the communities
of the Far East are able to congratulate
themselves that so far there has been no
justification of the fear that was enter-
tained in some quarters that the opening
of the Panama Canal might have the
effect of introducing to the Far East the
terrible scourge of yellow fever, which is
even more to be dreaded than bubonic
plague. We have never been much impress-
ed by these alarms in regard to yellow fever,
for it is well known that trade for many
years has been carried on between Far
Eastern ports and the yellow fever coun-
tries of Central and South America, and
we believe we are correct in saying that
not a single case of yellow fever has been
reported or discovered in the Far East,
notwithstanding the fact that some
hundreds of Chinese and Japanese coolies
must have returned to their homes after
a period of service in countries where
yellow fever is epidemic. However, it is
well that the authorities at the various
ports of Asia should have had their
attention specially called to the increased
possibilities of danger from the greater
volume of traffic certain to be developed by
the opening of the Panama Canal, and the
fact that not a single case has been report-
ed or discovered in the Far East, so far
as we are aware, is very reassuring when
we remember that the Panama Canal was
formally opened to traffic just twelve
months ago.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
tomorrow at 3 p.m.

A Tokyo paper says Dr. Sun Yat-sen,
who has been staying at Kowakidani for
some time, has now returned to Tokyo.

The death is announced of Captain A.
Fisher, of Kobe, a well-known Inland
Sea pilot. He had been 35 years in
Japan.

Mr. Harry Campbell, assistant chief
accountant of the Municipal Bureau of
Education, has been appointed vice-
Consul at Singapore.

Mr. Claude Eymard, a well-known
French resident of Yokohama, has recently
been mentioned in regimental orders and
awarded the war medal for bravery in
the field.

The Amateur Golf Championship of
Japan has been won by Mr. H. E. Daunt,
of Kobe, who just managed to beat Mr. A.
T. White by one stroke in the 36 holes.
The match was played at Rokkasan.

The British auxiliary cruiser *India*, re-
cently reported as having been sunk in
the North Sea, was the P. and O. ship of
that name built in 1893, of 7,000 tons. A
Swedish steamer saved eighty of her crew.

Word has been received in Japan that
Mr. E. P. Carter, who for a couple of years
was managing director in Tokyo of Messrs.
Samuel Samuel & Co., has been wounded
in Flanders. Mr. Carter volunteered for
service some months ago, and held a com-
mission as Lieutenant in the Berkshire
Regiment.

All who knew him in Hongkong will
regret to read the announcement that Mr.
C. N. G. Walker, of Messrs. Gilman & Co.,
has been killed in action in the Dar-
danelles. Mr. Walker went home on leave
about September, and straightway joined
the 10th South Staffordshire as Lieuten-
ant. For a short while he acted as
adjutant to the Battalion, and

Miss Innes, matron of the Matilda
Hospital, has reported to the police that
sometime during the last week some per-
son stole from her office in the hospital
a very old chateleine in the form of four
old silver Maltese coins, bearing the date
of 1750. The chateleine was a family
heirloom.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—A very
Scottish resident with a fearfully Scottish
name has received the following letter from
the secretary of a British Company:—
"Dear Sir,—You are undoubtedly aware
that under the new Proclamation of
H.B.M.'s Government having regard to
Enemy trading in China we are precluded
from paying dividends to enemy subjects,
and as we are doubtful as to your nation-
ality we shall esteem it a great favour if
you will assist us by producing your
papers for registration in this office." Our
contemporary does not tell us what Mac
said on reading the request.

The Municipal Council of Shanghai has
sanctioned a proposal made by the Captain
Superintendent of Police for the reduction
of the number of licensed rickshas to
6,000, the reduction being made gradually
at the rate of, say, 500 rickshas a month.
The reduction in the number of licensed
vehicles will be effected by a process of
elimination, unserviceable rickshas being
finally condemned instead of being repair-
ed and re-licensed as heretofore. With
regard to frequent complaints as to the
condition of the coolies, often mere boys and
very poorly clad, the report indicates that
when the number has been reduced to 6,000
it will be possible to introduce a register
check of ricksha coolies. How many rick-
shas are now licensed is not stated in the
report, but apparently the number is in the
neighbourhood of 9,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GERMAN FLAG ON
SHAMEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Could you enlighten me as to
why the German consular flag is allowed
to fly over the British Concession at
Canton while there are no German flags
flying on the French Concession?

Is it consular weakness?
If ships at sea flying the German flag
can be captured, why not a German build-
ing on a British concession? As one
puzzled, I remain,

BRITISHER.

SUMMER TENNIS
TOURNAMENT.LARGE ENTRY FOR HONGKONG
CLUB'S MEN'S DOUBLES.

At a recent meeting the Hongkong C.C.
decided to try an experiment in the way
of running a men's doubles handicap in
the summer. As will be seen by the list
of entries given below, this has proved
highly successful, and many names have
been given in. Quite a number of the
Club's best players figure among the com-
petitors, and play should be keen and of
a high order throughout. The result of
the draw for the first round was as
follow:—

Byes.—G. W. Sewell and C. C. Stark
(rec. 1/6); T. A. Loughlin and S. Beving-
ton (rec. 3/6); W. J. Hodges and J. Mc-
Donald (scratch); H. E. Marial and E.
L. Sim (rec. 1/6); S. E. Green and
Dr. Lindsay Woods (owe 15/9); W. J.
Morrison and N. J. Austin (scratch); J.
McL. Walker and G. Maltby (rec. 3/6).

TO PLAY.—F. de Rome and E. B.
Reed (owe 2/6); versus T. W. Hill and A.
H. Crew (rec. 3/6); W. G. Worcester and
S. S. Moore (owe 2/6); versus R. Han-
cock and R. P. Thurstield (owe 30); G.
Miskin and R. St. Amory (owe 4/6);
versus J. R. Wood and E. J. Mitchell
(owe 2/6); F. Sutton and A. Biden (owe
1/6); versus H. Hancock and P. Leigh
Bennett (owe 15/1); N. E. Kent and W.
N. Ford (owe 15/4); versus H. A. Nisbet
and E. Ormiston (owe 15/3); A. L. Gage
and A. A. Claxton (owe 3/6); versus K.
Brayshaw and N. L. Smith (scratch); O.
Thorne and P. P. J. Wodehouse (owe
2/6); versus E. E. Abraham and W. H.
Viviesca (owe 3/6); R. F. Hall and A.
Whitmarsh (owe 15); versus C. J. Hewitt
and M. M. Maas (owe 15/3); L. N.
Murphy and F. W. Cary (owe 15/3);
versus Dr. Forsyth and Colonel Crisp
(owe 15).

The best of three sets will be played.
The first round has to be played off by
August 25th; the second round, by
September 3rd; and the third round has
to be completed by September 10th. Hall
and Whitmarsh will meet Hewitt and
Maas on August 23rd.

THE WAR.

TURKISH OFFICERS' REVOLT.

FORTY-FIVE IN CHAINS.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SHELLS CUMBERLAND COAST.

UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.

THE LANDING AT GALLIOLI.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] LANDING AT GALLIOLI. A DEATHLESS STORY.

LONDON, August 16th.
Vice-Admiral Robeck's despatch has been issued on the landing at the Dardanelles. It gives technical details of a deathless story of the landing at Gallipoli. He pays eloquent tributes to the gallantry of the sister service, saying that such actions as the storming of Seddubahr by the 29th Division must live in history for ever. The heroism, daring and absolute contempt for death which was displayed alone made the operations possible. The Australasians were magnificent, and nothing could check such men. They set a standard as high as any army in the world, of which the Empire had every reason to be proud.

The Vice-Admiral also states that the great traditions of the navy have been well maintained, but that the list of names and recommendations must lack many gallant deeds which passed unobserved. The vice-Admiral adds: "If I specially mention one particular action it must be that of Commander Unwin and the two young officers and two seamen who assisted him in establishing communication between the collier *River Clyde* and the beach at Seddubahr."

The *Gazette* announces that the five officers and men above-mentioned have been awarded the Victoria Cross. The despatch says that the lighters, which were to form a bridge from the *River Clyde* to the shore, drifted out of position, whereupon Commander Edward Unwin, seeing how things were going, stood up to his waist in the water under the heaviest fire and got the lighters into position, assisted by Midshipmen G. L. Drewry of the *Husar* and W. S. Malleson of the *Cornwallis*, and Seamen W. O. Williams and G. M. Samson, both of the *Husar*.

The *Gazette* further announces that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Commander Eric Robinson who on February 20th advanced alone under heavy fire into an enemy gun position, which might well have been occupied, and destroyed a 4-in. gun and returned for another charge, whereupon another gun was destroyed. Commander Robinson would not allow members of the demolition party to accompany him because their white uniforms rendered them conspicuous.

Commander Robinson also participated in four attacks on minefields, always under heavy fire. It will be remembered that Commander (then Lieutenant) Robinson commanded the picket-boat party which blew up submarine *E 15* which was wrecked in the Dardanelles. For this service he was promoted.

Vice-Admiral Robeck's despatch speaks of the invaluable service rendered by Rear-Admirals R. Wemyss, C. Thursby, and S. Nicholson.

Special recommendations include a surgeon, two lieutenant-commanders, two lieutenants, a boatswain and ten midshipmen. All these midshipmen have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The *Gazette* also announces awards of sixteen Distinguished Service Orders, twenty Distinguished Crosses and a large number of medals and commendations to seamen.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] TURKISH OFFICERS IN CHAINS. REVOLT AGAINST GERMAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, August 16th.
It is reported at Athens that 45 Turkish officers from Gallipoli have been sent in chains to Constantinople, following a revolt against the arrogance of German officers. Signs of revolution at Constantinople, arising out of the resentment of the Turks against the Germans, are already apparent, especially as the new German Ambassador has proposed to bring German civil officials to Constantinople.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] ARTILLERY SUCCESSES. GERMAN GASOMETERS AND FACTORY DESTROYED.

PARIS, August 16th.
Today's communiqué states that there has been a violent artillery duel all day at numerous points on the front. Our batteries inflicted great losses, and damaged enemy works. The enemy again bombarded St. Die. We shelled and blew up gasometers at St. Marie-aux-Mines, and also set fire to a German factory east of Munster.

CANNONADES.

PARIS, August 16th.
The evening communiqué says that there have been intermittent cannonades at various points, and the explosion of a mine in an enemy position between Burehaupt and Amutzwiller which permitted the Frenchmen to make prisoners and to capture two bomb throwers.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY.

LONDON, August 16th.
Reuter's and other correspondents at Headquarters emphasize that the recent British success at Hooge was due to the superiority of the British artillery. Our men were elated, and the Germans were surprised at seeing German artillery for the first time evenly matched.

THE SERBIAN FRONT. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] SERBIAN ACTIVITY.

HOW BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE WAS CHECKED.

NISS, August 17th.
The enemy's latest move against Serbia was the bombardment of Belgrade with heavy howitzers. Thereupon the Serbians, in order to compel the enemy to desist, cannonaded Semlin and Panchevo, especially aiming at the quarter occupied by the Austrian and German Reserves. A communiqué says that our bombardment was most effective, thick smoke rising from fires, while Panchevo was panic stricken. The enemy's bombardment promptly ceased, having inflicted no casualties.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] ALL BRESLAU'S GUNNERS DROWNED.

LONDON, August 17th.
The members of the crew drowned in the sinking of the Turkish battleship *Barbarossa* include all the Breslau's gunners.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] UNITED STATES' "CRUSHING REPLY" TO AUSTRIA. A MUNITIONS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, August 17th.
The United States has sent a crushing reply to the Austrian Note regarding munitions. The Note emphasizes that Germany and Austria furnished Great Britain with munitions during the Boer War, when, despite the commercial isolation of one of the belligerents the Germans sold to Great Britain hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gun powder, cartridges, shot and weapons, and Austria also similarly sold munitions in smaller quantities. The United States appends a table of these sales by Germany and Austria.

The reply concludes by stating that Germany and Austria then refused to sell arms to Great Britain "on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the Austrian Government might with greater consistency and force urge its present contention."

GERMAN SUBMARINE SHELLS THE CUMBERLAND COAST.

LONDON, August 16th.
It is officially announced that a submarine fired several shells at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven early this morning. No material damage was done and there were no casualties. A few shells hit the railway embankment north of Parton, but the train service was only slightly delayed.

Fires caused at Whitehaven and Harrington were easily extinguished.

TURCO-BULGARIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

SIGNS OF FAILURE.

SOFIA, August 16th.
There are important signs that the Turco-Bulgarian negotiations have failed. Government circles announce that the negotiations have been provisionally adjourned owing to differences in regard to certain matters of detail which in themselves are not of a nature to cause a rupture. Hope is also expressed that Turkey will see reason and concede the Bulgarian demands; but people here, knowing Turkish mentality, believe the negotiations will never be resumed, owing to the intense dislike of the Turks to making any concessions whatsoever. But if a Bulgarian attack in co-operation with the Allies be imminent, Turkey will certainly give in. Then, however, probably any concessions will be too late.

THE IRISH MAIL DISASTER.

SOLDIERS AMONG INJURED.

LONDON, August 17th.
The Irish mail, which ran off the lines near Northampton, was full of holiday makers, including many soldiers from Flanders. Several soldiers were among the injured.

Among the injured was Lord Montagu, who has been sent to hospital with a cut head. Mr. O. Spring-Rice, son of the British Ambassador to the United States, who injured his spine, and Mr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., who had a lucky escape.

A Field Artillery ambulance was rushed to the spot drawn by four horses. Thus the injured received splendidly prompt aid.

STERLING EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.

HEAVY FALL CAUSES GRAVE APPREHENSION.

LONDON, August 17th.
The continued heavy fall in sterling exchange in New York is causing grave apprehension both in New York and London. It is recognized that it is useless to ship gold, inasmuch as America is already over-supplied.

Various financial authorities recommend that each belligerent should issue Loans of a character suitable to American investors requiring good interest with substantial security—for instance, the British 4½ per cent. Loan exempt from income tax.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

EXPERIENCES OF ENUMERATORS.

LONDON, August 17th.
Registration Sunday was occupied by the population of the United Kingdom in filling up the National Register forms which the army of voluntary workers delivered last week to be collected to-day. The enumerators had many difficult situations to deal with, especially in the cases of dwellers in house-boats and on canal barges, but their labours were considerably lightened by the goodwill with which they were everywhere received. Special forms were issued to the Jews and the interpreters of Yiddish and other languages have been very busy. Ten enumerators at the Earl's Court refugee camp interviewed 2,000 Belgians who had not filled up the forms, and obtained their signatures to the forms in three hours. Here three of the enumerators met with physical violence.

MUNITIONS FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, August 17th.
It is officially announced that Great Britain has placed munition orders in Canada to the extent of £40,000,000 sterling.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 17th.
The death is announced of Sir Charles Allen Lawson.

[The deceased, who was created a Knight in 1887, was editor of the *Madras Daily News* in 1893, editor of the *Madras Times* from 1894 to 1898, and of the *Madras Mail* from 1898 to 1899.]

WAR NEWS.

FINE MARCHING OVER LONG DISTANCES.

GENERAL BOTHA'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MEN.

PRETORIA, July 10th.
General Botha reports as follows:—The surrounding movement by the Union troops which preceded the surrender of the Germans was a highly successful piece of combined work under particularly difficult conditions, and all the staffs deserve the greatest credit for it. The main feature of the last operations has been the successful marching by day and night over great distances at great speed without water.

After mentioning the mounted brigades participating, which were principally drawn from the Transvaal and Orange Free State, General Botha states:—

To the infantry, which, after splendid marches, arrived in time to complete the encircling movement, all praise is due. The marches performed by one and all deserve to rank highly as military achievements, while the spirit and endurance of the men who have done the work should cause the Union justifiable pride in its soldiers. General Botha further reports that the removal of mines is now being performed by a German mine detachment under their own officer, assisted by a Union officer. On July 2nd, General Botha's central forces approaching Otavi were successful in exploding or rendering harmless a very large and elaborate system of mines, which were laid across the defiles of the Otavi junction. Three Germans were captured of a party of five who had been left behind to explode the mines electrically when large masses of Union troops were crossing. Great loss of life was thus averted, and the value of the good field intelligence was notably exemplified.

GERMAN PRESTIGE LOST IN HOLLAND.

General Botha's attitude since the outbreak of the war has been critically and often not too sympathetically discussed by Dutch writers on South African affairs. A Special Correspondent of the *Times* from Amsterdam. The numerous South African colony living in Holland, many of which are opposed to General Botha, recognize, however, that his authority and influence have been greatly strengthened by his latest triumph.

German military prestige has suffered a rude shock among the Dutch, who fully expected that the campaign in South-West Africa would be indefinitely prolonged. They point to Boer tenacity in the last war and say it is evident that the Germans in South-West Africa have not profited by the military lessons of the Boer War, and remain the product of German military methods which are entirely unsuited to colonial conditions. Thoughtful observers who are by no means pro-British regard Germany's successive colonial losses in the present war as indicating the risk involved in acquiring overseas possessions without following a consistent policy of friendship with Great Britain.

At the Speech Day celebrations at the Ley's School, Cambridge, the Headmaster (Dr. Barby) speaking of the war, said that an Old Leyonian, fighting in South-West Africa, had written to say that he had found a grave in the desert which bore the inscription: "Tell England we lie here content." They were proud that the Public Schools were training men who could live up to such traditions.

BOMBS FOR CANTON.

YOUNG CHINESE CHARGED AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The case came before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday in which a Chinese was charged with being in possession of explosive substances for an unlawful purpose, and also with being in possession of explosive substances without the consent of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Hind, who appeared to defend, pleaded not guilty to the first charge but guilty to the second.

The man, who was quite respectably attired, was arrested last week as he was about to board a Canton steamer. The baskets which he was carrying were found to contain high explosives and bomb casings of the hand-grenade specimen.

Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst, spoke to receiving four packages from a hukong. Three were present in the Court that day.

The other having been destroyed because it was dangerous. One parcel contained 40 copper tubes, a second contained 12 ounces of potassium chlorate, an explosive.

The third package, which was not produced, contained 22 small paper packages, each containing one-tenth of an ounce of fulminate of silver and this had been destroyed; while the fourth contained 44 glass tubes, hermetically sealed, and each containing half a dram of strong sulphuric acid. In addition he received the cast-iron cases (produced). These were each made of cast-iron and were all empty.

Answering the Magistrate Mr. Dovey said the copper tubes were used for making detonators, and the glass tubes were a favourite method of igniting high explosives. All the chemicals he mentioned were of a high explosive nature, and it would be extremely dangerous to carry them about together in a basket unless they were securely packed.

By Mr. Hind—Glass tubes were used in specially-made explosives. From looking at the receptacles containing fulminate of silver he could not say whether it was Chinese or European manufacture. The things mentioned were not what a person would be likely to carry about if he knew their high explosive nature.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until Saturday morning.

ARSON CASE CLOSES.

EVIDENCE BY EUROPEANS.

The remarkable arson case, the hearing of which has occupied Mr. R. E. Lindsell some considerable time at the Magistracy, was concluded yesterday. The master and four Jokers of a tailor's shop at 158, Queen's Road East, were the persons charged. Evidence was given by Mr. C. Sara (Public Works Department), the Government Analyst (Mr. E. R. Dovey), and Mr. H. A. Lammer, surveyor.

Mr. Sara produced a plan which he had made of the building, which had been gutted by fire. The Government Analyst gave evidence concerning certain articles which were handed him on the 6th July. The articles included a bed-quilt, parcels of shavings, and a tub containing some liquid. Traces of kerosene were found in all the articles. There was quite a fair quantity of kerosene, but the exhibits could not be said to be saturated with kerosene. He found considerably more water than oil.

Mr. Lammer said he surveyed the premises at the request of the Insurance Co. The fire had left in position only badly charred floor beams and the roof, which was intact, the rafters being only slightly charred. Some portions of the stock were left, including part rolls of silk, cashmere, cotton piece goods, singlets, socks, and ready-made clothing. Most of the goods were low-grade cotton goods. There were only traces of small stock, and he thought the value of the stock before the fire could not have been more than \$1,000. Ten feet from the back of the shop he found a quantity of rattan and wood shavings, and also three packages of shavings in newspaper which were saturated with kerosene.

Mr. Shenton (for the defence) objected to the witness giving expert evidence on the amount of kerosene, and to the expression "saturated" in view of the statement of the Government Analyst. Witness added that even after washing his hands they smelt of kerosene.

In answer to Mr. Shenton, witness said he would be prepared to advise the payment of a claim of \$1,000, together with \$200 for the four sewing-machines which were destroyed. The stock left was just what he would expect to find in a shop of the kind concerned. Two of the Jokers were discharged, judgment being reserved in the case of the other three defendants.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, August 10th.
THE WEATHER.

August thus far has been very warm indeed. The highest temperature, in the shade, reported is 107deg. Such a temperature in calm weather makes life very burdensome indeed, even when ice drinks can be had. The Chinese now know the cooling nature of ice and cater for the public in the streets. As a rule foreign communities in Swatow do not wander far afield from their own vicinity in the hot season. Those who can afford it enjoy the bathing and cool breezes of Double Island. The sail hither and thither is always refreshing, and the evening drive in the blue, briny clear water is most appreciated of all. Fortunately for the agriculturists heavy showers of rain fell just as they had prepared their fields for the rice crops.

A CALL FOR ENTERPRISE.

At a distance of seventy miles inland from the port you can see the purple Hakka hills. There is a plateau of considerable size nearly two thousand feet high and surrounded with hills still higher. Had these hills been not so far away, and if the distance were easily negotiated, they would undoubtedly prove an immense boon to our foreign population. As matters now are the journey is tedious—either a long chair journey over a very hot plain, or a small boat from Kiyang where a steam launch puts you down. Some enterprising natives attempted to improve communication by getting a light draft launch. The shallow river, however, rendered her sailing impossible, so that her owners have sent her into a more profitable arena. Yet I do not see why a still further attempt should not be made by way of a launch with a still lighter draft. Such an experiment might enable one to get into the heart of these hills in about thirty hours, including a night's rest in a native river boat. There is another hill, by name "Phoenix," close to the Han river above the Chaohowfoo city. (By the way, the city is now named "Chau An.") It is no longer a prefectural city, only a country town. Its walls and fortifications entitle it, however, to be called a city. The chief officials now reside at Swatow. This is a beautiful hill, and high up its slopes have some villages where the hardy Hakkas eke out a scanty existence. These hills are more negotiable than the forementioned, and I wonder that no enterprising foreigners follow the example of foreigners further north who send their wives and children to these cooling altitudes where life is so much more enjoyable during the hot season.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

I am informed that the natives are not so keen in getting inoculated against plague as they were some time ago. The reason stated is that permission has now been given to a number of men who are not by any means adepts with the needle and, which is still more serious, not very careful about the cleanliness of their needles. One wonders, too, if the serum is reliable in their hands. Rest assured that many of these men are anxious to make money and not always so careful about the means employed. Is it too late to have this remedied? I have been informed by a skillful native doctor that as a preventive one inoculation is good for one year. I am also informed that careless inoculation produces rheumatism and other evil results.

THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Owing to the serious wounds which followed an attempt to assassinate a high official in Canton, our brigadier-general has been ordered back to the provincial city to act on the wounded officer's behalf.

RUSSIA NOT WAR WEARY.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S HIGH TRIBUTE TO OUR ALLY.

The *Svenska Dagbladet* publishes an interview with Dr. Sven Hedin, in which, says the *Morning Post's* Stockholm correspondent, the explorer, describing impressions derived from visits to the battlefields of Galicia, highly praises the bravery of the Russians. Their retreat, he said, was simply marvellous, and could not be equalled by any other army.

The superiority of the numbers opposed by Austria was overwhelming. It did not matter if the Russians lost half a million men, fresh troops were still available to take their place. The Austrian losses were enormous. He contradicted emphatically the rumours regarding plundering on the part of the Russians, characterising them as unworthy tales. He observed no indication of a desire for peace on account of scarcity of food, exhaustion, or war weariness. "Germany," he added, "will win or be wiped out from the earth. There is no third alternative. That is my firm conviction."

GERMANY AS A TROUBLE-SOME BOY.

100

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE NOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. Asbury	About 26th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	About 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NOVARA Capt. H. E. Hetherington, R.N.Z.	About 27th Aug.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	About 10th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to:—
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 19th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Aug. 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 20th Aug. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 21st Aug. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING"
and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra
State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW,"
and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in
Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong
and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of
transhipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 24th Aug., at 3 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD
S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Captain U. P. Sedden, will be despatched
for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th August.

WESTWARD
S.S. "SANGOLA," 5182 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N.Z., will be despatched
for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 19th August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted
with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	On 18th Aug. 11 A.M.	On 18th Aug. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 23rd Aug. 11 A.M.	On 17th Sept. 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	On 13th Sept. 11 A.M.	On 6th Oct. 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 12th Oct.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
" " " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from
San Francisco by Steamer of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers
of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines
and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES. SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDLEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Friday, 10th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES. FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CORDELLERE	On 23rd August.
(Without Transhipment)	PAUL LECAT	On 6th September.
HOMeward	NERA	On 23rd Aug. at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS	AMAZONE	On 4th Sept. at 5 P.M.
(Without Transhipment)		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June
and 31st October, 1915.
TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.
For further particulars apply to
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA
Steamer Captain Leaving
"MEXICO MARU" T. Yamaguchi MONDAY, 23rd Aug., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the
Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"SAIGON MARU" T. Yamaguchi SATURDAY, 4th Sept., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer Captain Leaving
"KALJO MARU" Y. Yamamoto THURSDAY, 19th Aug. at Noon.
"DALIN MARU" K. Murakami SUNDAY, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer Captain Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" A. Kichayashi WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.
Steamer Captain Leaving
"DAIGI MARU" T. Konishi SUNDAY, 22nd Aug., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foremost Line have Excellent accommodation for First
Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour
Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to
H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamer to COLOMBO	Leave SHANG- HAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEIL- LES	Due at LONDON
p.m.		about	about			
	NOVARA	Aug. 33	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 3
	SARDINIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALLOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 13
Sept. 13	NANKIN	Sept. 20	Sept. 24	ARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
	MALTA	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
Oct. 25	NOVARA	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	KYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Nov. 8	SARDINIA	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
	NANKIN	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
					1916	1916
	MALTA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
	NOVARA	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOULTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22

* Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£74.
"B" " " " " "	£68.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " " "	£62.
"B" " " " " "	£52.
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£70.
"B" " " " " "	£64.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " " "	£50.
"B" " " " " "	£45.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave Y'AM.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'RSILLES, H'calling	Due at LONDON
NORE	about	about	about	about	about	about
NELLORE	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 23
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
			1916	1916	1916	1916
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £58 Single £57 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £43 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single £53 Return, 2nd Saloon £40 Single £41 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered
without Notice.
For Further Particulars apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU Capt. Mura	21,000	THURSDAY, 26th Aug. at Noon.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. I. Sat	16,000	THURSDAY, 9th Sept. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKAMARU Capt. Toriwa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Aug. at 4 P.M.
	KAI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	TUESDAY, 7th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyada	13,500	FRIDAY, 13th Sept. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Kurozumi	12,500	SATURDAY, 21st Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	12,500	THURSDAY, 26th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. Teraka	16,000	TUESDAY, 24th Aug. at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawashima	14,000	FRIDAY, 27th Aug.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 60.0	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 55.0
" " 2nd Single " 40.0	" " 2nd Single " 36.0
" " Return " 60.0	" " Return " 55.0
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	£80.15.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	£30.2.0
To Sydney, 1st Single £10.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
1st Return £72.	1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return \$135.
2nd " " \$90.	2nd " " \$83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE No. 292 and 1941.

